THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

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Proposals,

BY JOHN L. COOK AND SEATON GRANTLAND,

For publishing in the city of Richmond,

A Literary and Miscellaneous Paper, to be entitled,

The Lady's Museum,

AND

WEEKLY MAGAZINE.

THIS paper, as the title ſhews, will be chiefly allotted to the amuſement of the Ladies; and on their patronage muſt the ſucceſs of our undertaking principally depend. Although we ſhall uſe our endeavors to adapt the MUSEUM to the taſte of the Fair Sex, we nevertheleſs preſume, that the admirers of polite Literature among the gentlemen, will not find it unworthy of peruſal: upon ſuch, therefore, we rely for a portion of patronage, aſſured that they will not be backward in promoting, with a liberal hand, the circulation of a paper, which has for its object, the improvement and gratification of thoſe, who contribute ſo materially to our happineſs, and to the refinement of our manners.

From this paper, party-politics and perſonal altercation will be entirely excluded. In place of matter of this ſort, with which periodical publications too generally abound, and which is only calculated to diſguſt and irritate readers of taſte and judgment, we ſhall ſubſtitute Eſſays, moral and ſentimental; intereſting biographical Extracts, with occaſional Selections from the moſt celebrated Poets, and ſuch original Eſſays, both in proſe and verſe, as may from time to time, be furniſhed by our patrons. A correct ſummary of important foreign and domeſtic Intelligence will alſo be regularly publiſhed.

CONDITIONS.

I. The MUSEUM ſhall be neatly printed, weekly, on a half-ſheet of good ſuper-royal paper.

II. The terms will be TWO DOLLARS per annum; one dollar to be paid on the reception of the firſt number, and the other at the expiration of ſix months.

III. As it is ſuppoſed that ſubſcribers will preſerve their papers for the purpoſe of binding, a handſome *Title-Page* and *Table of Contents* will be furniſhed (gratis) at the completion of each volume.

IV. The publication of the Muſeum will commence about the firſt of September, ſhould a ſufficient number of ſubſcribers be obtained by that time.

☞ The Printers in the ſtate of Virginia will oblige the ſubſcribers by giving the above a few inſertions in their reſpective papers. C*r*& G.

*** Subſcriptions received at the Office of the Virginia Gazette.

At a Court, continued and held for Buckingham county, the 13th day of March, 1804,

Zacharias Taliaferro, Compl't. } In Chancery.
AGAINST
John Raines, Def't. }

ON the motion of the complainant, by his counsel, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the said defendant is not an inhabitant of this state: It is ordered and decreed, that unless the said defendant shall appear here at June Court next, and answer the bill of the complainant, that the same shall be taken as confessed, and the matter thereof decreed accordingly; and that a copy of this order be published three months successively in the Virginia Gazette, and posted at the front door of the court-house of this county.

A Copy—Teste, 1aw3m.

ROLFE ELDRIDGE, Jun. D. C.

Valuable Land for Sale.

THE Subſcriber offers for ſale 2442 Acres of Land, lying on Roanoke River, in the county of Mecklenburg, and generally known by the name of the Occoneechee.

The uncommon fertility of this Tract of Land, and its advantageous ſituation, by which it is convenient to the improving navigation of the River, together with the liberal credit, on which it is to be ſold, muſt make it a very important object to thoſe who are inclined to purchaſe Lands. The quantity of low grounds in the Occoneechee Iſland, which is ſeparated from the main land by a ſmall and narrow ſtream, is 364 Acres, and on the main-land adjoining, about 150 Acres, all of which is of excellent quality. By far the greater part of the remainder of the tract is very rich, being well adapted to the cultivation of tobacco, corn, wheat &c. A large proportion is in woods, and heavily timbered. The whole tract is at preſent divided into three tenements, leaſed to ſeveral tenants, whoſe leaſes will expire in three years from the firſt day of January next. The tenements are in a tolerably good ſtate of improvement, and the rent amounts to 114l. per annum. The ſubſcriber will ſell the whole together, or either of thoſe tenements ſeparately, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers. The terms of ſale are one ſixth part of the money to be paid on the firſt day of January next, and the balance in five equal annual payments, bonds and good ſecurity being given, and the punctuality of payment enſured by deeds of truſt on the land. On the Occoneechee Iſland, and at the end of Baker's Iſland, oppoſite to it, are two fiſheries, belonging to the ſubſcriber, and to be ſold with the land, which have been accounted the beſt on the River, and with the labour of a few hands a ſhort time, might now be made valuable. A farther deſcription of this land and its improvements is ſuppoſed to be unneceſſary, as perſons deſirous of purchaſing will naturally chuſe to view it, and judge for themſelves.

If the whole tract, or any of the tenements ſhould not be diſpoſed of by private contract before the 17th day of September next, it will be ſold on that day, being the 3d Monday in the month, if fair, if not, on the next fair day, at the ſtore of Wm. Birchett, & Co. adjacent to the premiſes, at public ſale, to the higheſt bidder, on the terms above mentioned. An accurate plot of the land will be ſhewn, and unqueſtionable titles made to the purchaſers by

WM. MUNFORD

Richland, Mecklenburg County, April 11th, 1804. } *tf.*

For the Virginia Gazette.

TO PHILO-JUNIUS.

(No. 2.)

SIR—

Mr. Wormeley appears to lay ſo great ſtreſs on the occurrence, that General Lee, in the courſe of a deſultory converſation, when other perſons were preſent, told him, he ſuppoſed Gerrard Hamilton was the author of the letters of Junius; that he brings the occurrence forward, to give teſtimony againſt the credit of the General's aſſertion to Mr. Rodney, that he himſelf was the writer, as if it were a matter entitled to ſome weight in the ſcale, to prove the falſehood of that aſſertion.

Mr. Rodney and General Lee were by themſelves.—The converſation in ſome ſort confidential, and continued until it grew warm on the part of General Lee. When he gave the account of his ſuſpicions to Mr. Wormeley, he ſpoke in the condition of one in dureſſe. The confeſſion to Mr. Rodney was made free from all embarraſſment, except that, which he was accidentally hurried into, by the warmth of his temper. In all likelihood, the converſation would not have taken ſo free a turn on that ſubject, as to have excited the warmth of temper which created the embarraſſment, had there been a third perſon preſent. Yet Mr. Wormeley introduces the account of the converſation with himſelf and others, on the confident ſuppoſition, that it will effectually deſtroy all credit due to his ſerious and ſolemn affirmation of the fact of his being the real author of letters, as will be ſeen in the following quotation from his letter addreſſed to Mr. Rodney, 3d March, 1803:—

"Without intending to queſtion the veracity of your aſſertion, namely, that he (General Lee) acknowledged to you (Rodney) that he was the author of them (the letters), I mean to deny the fact.—He told me himſelf that he was not the author—by telling me that Gerrard Hamilton (diſtinguiſhed by the appellation of *ſingle ſpeech Hamilton*) was.

"I have related the anecdote twenty years, to moſt of my acquaintances, whenever the converſation happened to turn on this topic.

"I was one morning breakfaſting with Lord Thanet, ſaid he, and afterwards rode with him to Hyde Park. Juſt as we were getting on, or after we had gotten on our horſes, he obſerved to me, Lee, I have diſcovered who is the author of Junius. A few days ago, at this very ſpot, Gerrard Hamilton ſaid, when we were converſing on, & criticiſing the public political characters of our country, my lord, take it from me, *honor* and honeſty, are no longer tickets of admiſſion at St. James's.—In a few days after this marked obſervation, I ſaw in Junius the very words,—'a man of honor has no ticket of admiſſion at the court at St. James's.' I was convinced, added Lord Thanet, from that day, that Hamilton was the author—and ſo was I, ſaid General Lee. By queſtioning his aſſertion to you, (Mr. Rodney) we do no injury to his manes; for, if he were the author, by diſcloſing this circumſtance, he forfeited his word to the public."

In the relation of the foregoing anecdote, Mr. Wormeley has proved one fact to demonſtration, that Gen. Lee was in London and not abroad on his travels, at or about the time Junius's letter to Lord Mansfield on the bailment of Eyre, was publiſhed, (the 21ſt January, 1772) for the ticket of admiſſion phraſe, ſo much relied on, is found toward the latter end of that letter, page 278, the author's own edition. The fact of his being in London, about the 21ſt January, 1772, proves that he was not all the while abſent, as Junius Brutus would infer, from the report of his haſty ramblings, found in his memoirs. But that report proves that he was abſent ſome part of the time; which juſtifies the qualified expreſſion that Mr. Rodney has employed, I dare ſay, as the fact was, and as he received it, from Gen. Lee's own mouth:—"That he was on the continent moſt of the time in which thoſe letters were firſt publiſhed in London."

But the circumſtance of General Lee's having related this anecdote, which no doubt he had done before, as often as Mr. Wormeley has ſince, in ſimilar converſations, can have not the leaſt operation in ſupporting Mr. Wormeley in his denial of the fact of his being the author. For ſuppoſe him to have been the writer, he was not in the ſlighteſt degree bound, by any conſideration growing out of that converſation, to declare the fact. Immediately from the ſcene of action, he was called upon by the curioſity of the company, to give ſome account of the author. That in which Lord Thanet was one of the dramatis perſonæ, preſented itſelf with ſome claims to diſtinction, and he diſcharged a duty of politeneſs through the medium of it, with the addition, that he thought, as his friend Lord Thanet did.

He does not ſay that Gerrard Hamilton really was the author; only, that he thought ſo, on the evidence of identity in the two phraſes, which certainly goes no further towards fixing the authorſhip on Hamilton, than the ſimilitude of the two following phraſes, from the writings of General Lee and Junius, does in fixing it on General Lee. Speaking of the ſufferings of the King of Poland, in his letter to Mrs. M'Cauley, page 198, of his memoirs, he ſays, "If God delights in ſeeing a virtuous man (as Seneca ſuppoſes he does) ſtruggling with adverſities, he has a charming ſpectacle in the King of Poland; and I hope God will, in the end, recompence the inſtrument of his pleaſure, by extricating him out of his diſtreſſes—nothing elſe can, I am ſure."

Junius, in one of his letters to the Duke of Grafton, page 201, has the ſame thought. "If it be true," ſays he, "that a virtuous man ſtruggling with adverſity, be a ſcene worthy of the gods, the glorious contention between you and the beſt of princes, deſerves a circle equally attentive and reſpectable: I think I already ſee other gods riſing from the earth to behold it."

If it be objected, that the thought is hacknied, in the mouth of every ſcholar, it is admitted. The wonder is, by what merit it came ſo ſtrongly recommended to Junius, as to procure a place in his letter, where it does not ſeem to flow in from his ſubject, but to coſt him ſome labour to give it the leaſt appearance of force or application. And after all, it is by the help of a ſtrong exertion of imagination only, that the reader can diſcover either wit or ſatyre. It muſt have been an old favorite. In the letter to Mrs. M'Cauley, it is introduced with great felicity, and ſerves to illuſtrate and adorn the ſubject. At all events, hackneyed as it is, it may conteſt the point of rareneſs with the phraſe, in the anecdote, which determined Lord Thanet and many others from its ſingularity merely, to conſider Hamilton as the author of Junius's letters.

Mr. Wormeley proceeds to contraſt the ſtyles of General Lee and Junius, in order to demonſtrate the great difference between them.

"The ſtyle of General Lee," he obſerves, "is very different from Junius, except where he manifeſtly aims at imitating of him." (But where he does aim at imitating of him, the exception admits of a ſimilitude.) General Lee's is a crouded ſtyle, ſtrong, nervous, bold. His ideas flowed ſo quick that he could not arrange nor direct them: he had them not under his command: hence his writings were replete with parentheſes."

Perhaps no ſort of controverſy is more likely to turn in a circle, and become a labour without end, than diſputes, about diverſity of ſtyle—ſince it is impoſſible to ſettle a common point of diſcrimination to which all diſputes may be referred, there being as many different taſtes as there are different ſtyles.

So far, however, as ſome reading and comparison have adjuſted my taſte, and qualified my judgment to decide, in the gift of calling up, of ſeparating, diſtributing and of managing his ideas, General Lee had few equals. When he appears to be in the leaſt warmed with his ſubject, his thoughts riſe with wonderful rapidity, and eagerly ſeize the beſt expreſſions. They ſeem to be directed by a ſuperior, intuitive kind of intelligence, to obſerve an order and coherence in their arrangement, calculated to give them the utmoſt ſtrength, ſpirit and effect, in the promotion of their common end. His ſentences are never crowded ſo as to obſcure the ſenſe; for it is impoſſible to miſtake his meaning in the vivacity of a firſt glance. Parentheſes in his writings, frequently impart an air of ſprightlineſs and beauty; and it rarely happens, that their effect is, to render the main thought perplexed. In thoſe compoſitions, which he appears to have written with care, parentheſes do not more frequently occur, than they do in the writings of Junius—and if the manner of their occurrence be obſerved cloſely, the reſemblance will be found to be as ſtriking as in any other peculiarity of ſtyle or ſentiment in common between the two writers. Inſtances of his reſemblance in manner, might be exhibited from the writings of the two authors, did not the limits of the preſent enquiry forbid it? where it is believed the compariſon would prove the poſition. In the letter to Miſs Franks, parentheſes were evidently multiplied by deſign to promote the humour.

On the other hand Mr. Wormeley ſays, "Junius could call up his ideas at pleaſure; he had them in chaſte order, & never ſuffered them to extravagate. In his writings you will find fewer parentheſes than in almoſt any writer in our language, except Swift. His ſtyle has no looſeneſſes in it; it is always, *Teres at que rotundus.*"

If Mr. Wormeley could be prevailed upon to read the letters of Junius again, I am perſuaded he would find them well beſpattered with parentheſes, ſome looſeneſſes, redundant epithets and phraſes.

On a freſh peruſal of the firſt letter of Junius, and the letters of General Lee to the King and Prince of Poland, Lord Thanet, Mrs. M'Cauley, and Mr. Coleman, I would put it to the candour of Mr. Wormeley to ſay, whether on a cloſe compariſon, aught appears in that letter, either in the expreſſion, or character of the thoughts, above the capacity of General Lee's ſtyle, or different from what appears in thoſe letters, to have been his ordinary courſe of reflections on the ſubjects treated of, in that letter.

I would alſo call his attention to an extract of a letter, addreſſed by Junius to John Wilkes, on the ſubject of a parliamentary reform, found in the laſt pages of the author's own edition, for the *ſake of the parentheſes*—the dilatory phraſes of, *I ſay*, and, *I mean*, and other peculiarities of ſtyle, which may have offended Mr. Wormeley in ſome of General Lee's haſty and flying productions.

The fact is, that the writings of Johnſon, Hume, Gibbon, Robinſon, Goldſmith, Blair, Kaimes, Burke, and almoſt every other modern writer of any celebrity, will be found on compariſon, to be much more free of parentheſes, than the writings of Junius.

Mr. Wormeley next proceeds to examine and compare their political ſentiments; on that ſubject, he ſpeaks as follows:—"The ſentiments (political ones, I mean) of theſe two men, were varient. Junius ridicules the diſtinction between legiſlation and taxation, and denies their ſeparability. He conſidered the legiſlative power of the mother country, the right of parliament, in ſhort as ſupreme; but agreed with Mr. Burke in the impolicy of ever exerciſing of it. General Lee denied the power and right of parliament to tax the colonies—and all his writings and arguments in converſation, went to this extent."

If Mr. Wormeley has ſtated correctly, the difference in political ſentiments, which appeared on the firſt opportunity he had to compare and to ſeparate the opinions of General Lee, from Junius, on the queſtion of the right and power of parliament to tax America—and if ſo important a variance, made in the leaſt againſt the probability of his being the author of the letters ſigned Junius, it could not be aſcertained with ſufficient preciſion, to give it the ſemblance of proof, that ſuch difference did exiſt, before he came to America, and adopted her cauſe. All the opinions on that queſtion, that have been publiſhed, ſtop ſhort of proof that he denied the right.

In a letter to the King of Poland, dated at London, 1ſt December, 1766, page 190, of his memoirs, on the ſubject of American affairs, General Lee thus expreſſes himſelf:

"Nothing could make the American colonies caſt off their obedience, or even reſpect to their mother country, but ſome attempt on the eſſence of their liberty; ſuch as undoubtedly the Stamp Act was, which if it had remained unrepealed, and admitted as a precedent, they would have been ſlaves to all intents and purpoſes, as their whole property would lie at the mercy of the crown's miniſter and the miniſter's miniſters, the houſe of commons who would find no end to the neceſſity of taxing theſe people, as every additional tax would furniſh the maſter with the means of adding to their reſpective wages, &c."

"If the humours which this curſed attempt has raiſed, are ſuffered to ſubſide, the inherent affection which the colonies have for the mother country and claſhings of intereſt, one among another, will throw every thing back into the old channel; which indeed is the caſe already.—But if another attack of the ſame nature ſhould be made upon them, by a wicked, blundering miniſter, I will venture to prophecy, that this country will be ſhaken to its foundation in its wealth, credit, naval force, and interior population."

Now from any expreſſion, in the above obſervations, it cannot be fairly inferred, that general Lee's opinion was, that the ſuppoſed right and power of parliament to tax the colonies did not exiſt, or, that if it did, it ſhould be formally ſurrendered. Though it does appear he thought it impolitic to exert it, and that it could not be exerciſed without injuſtice and oppreſſion. He was at liberty therefore, to reaſon with his friend Burke, that as this right had always been aſſociated with the notion of the ſupreme power of parliament; it might be as well, on a compromiſe between the mother country and her colonies, to ſuffer the ghoſt of it to remain undiſturbed. The latter I take to have been his opinion, when the letter was written, from the ſenſe of the laſt pagragraph quoted.

Again in a letter to Lord Thanet, (page 203 of his Memoirs) dated Warſaw, May 1767, deſcribing the ſentiments entertained of the Britiſh nation, by the Auſtrians and Ruſſians, he breaks out in the following ſtrain of invective: "Such, my dear Lord, is the language of thoſe people; and it is fortunate for me that they are ignorant of the ſtate of our American politics. They can have no idea of our carrying our abominations ſo far, as to diſfranchiſe three millions of people of all the rights of men, for the gratification of the revenge of a blundering, knaviſh ſecretary, and ſcoundrel attorney general—a Willſborough and a Barnard."

Here let it be remarked, that he ſays nothing of the right and power of parliament to diſfranchiſe; he only complains that the power had been exerciſed, to gratify the revenge of a ſecretary and attorney general, &c.

Now let us ſee how far the obſervations and opinions of Junius, declared in two inſtances, on this point, vary from thoſe cited above. In the firſt letter, page 17 and 18, on the ſubject of the diſpute between the mother country and her colonies, Junius ſpeaks as follows:—"Under one adminiſtration, the ſtamp act is made; under the ſecond, it is repealed; under the third, in ſpite of all experience, a new mode of taxing the colonies is invented, and a queſtion revived which ought to have been buried in oblivion. In theſe circumſtances a new office is eſtabliſhed for the buſineſs of the plantations, and the Earl of Hillſborough called forth, at a moſt critical ſeaſon, to govern America. As for his meaſures, let it be remembered, that he was called upon to conciliate and unite; and that when he entered into office, the moſt refractory of the colonies were ſtill diſpoſed to proceed by the conſtitutional method of petition and remonſtrance. Since that period, they have been driven into exceſſes little ſhort of rebellion. Petitions have been hindered from reaching the throne; and the continuance of one of the principal aſſemblies reſted upon an arbitrary condition, which conſidering the temper they were in, it was impoſſible they ſhould comply with, and which would have availed nothing as to the general queſtion, if it had been complied with. So violent, and I believe I may call it ſo unconſtitutional an exertion of the prerogative, to ſay nothing of the weak injudicious terms in which it was conveyed, gives us as humble an opinion of his Lordſhip's capacity, as it does of his temper and moderation."

Again in 39th letter, page 162: "Neither the general ſituation of our colonies, nor that particular diſtreſs which forced the inhabitants of Boſton to take up arms in their defence, have been thought worthy of a moment's conſideration. In the repeal of thoſe acts which were moſt offenſive to America, the parliament have done every thing but remove the offence. They have relinquiſhed the revenue, but judiciouſly taken care to preſerve the contention. It is not pretended that the continuation of the tea duty is to produce any direct benefit whatſoever to the mother country. What is it then but an odious unprofitable exertion of a ſpeculative right, and fixing a badge of ſlavery upon the Americans, without ſervice to their maſter?"

If indeed, the ſame perſon did not write the four letters from which the extracts juſt read have been taken, ſo far from any perceptible variance, there appears to be ſuch an intimate union of principles and opinions, a ſtock of ſentiments and reflections, ſo much in common between the two writers, that every reader, one would think, muſt be ſtruck by the force of the ſimilitude.

In a ſubſequent letter, Junius is forced to a more explicit declaration of his opinion on the point in queſtion. Let us ſee whether the difference between denying the right and power of parliament to tax the colonies, and the opinion declared by Junius, be ſo great, that a man of honor and principle, after having once profeſſed the one, could not adopt the other, without diſhonor. Or, whether the variance be not ſo ſlight, that an honeſt conſcientious politician might ſhift from one into the other, almoſt without feeling, or being ſenſible of the tranſition.

"We are deſired (ſays Junius in letter 64, page 254) to make the following declaration in behalf of Junius, upon three material points, on which his opinion has been miſtaken or miſrepreſented:

"1ſt. Junius conſiders the right of taxing the colonies by the act of the Britiſh legiſlature, as a ſpeculative right merely, never to be exerted nor ever to be renounced.—To his judgment it appears plain, that the general reaſonings which were employed againſt that power went directly to our whole legiſlative right, and that one part of it could not be yielded to ſuch arguments without a virtual ſurrender of all the reſt."

General Lee, any more than Junius, did not like Lord Chatham perſonally. The coloring of the picture, he has drawn of him, in the letter to the king of Poland, diſcovers ſpleen and reſentment in the heart of the painter. As a part of the panegyric on Lord Chatham, Junius confeſſes, he had grown upon his eſteem. But the whole has been taken to be ironical, for it is built on a ſuppoſition, and only conditionally made. Lord Chatham and Lord Rockingham, were the leaders of the oppoſition; but each had his views, his partizans, and his friends, diſtinct from the other. In the letter to the king of Poland, general Lee ſpeaks of Lord Rockingham with the zeal and affection of a friend. Junius was notoriouſly the partizan of Lord Rockingham. We find him frequently ſtruggling with his enmity to Lord Chatham, and if he gets ſo much the better of it as to ſtop ſhort of cenſure, it is only on the terms, that he *damns with faint praiſe*. He was forced into the declaration juſt quoted, by an unguarded, but inſidious ſtroke, aimed at Lord Chatham—wherein letter 59th, page 241, he ſays—

"When Lord Chatham affirms that the authority of the Britiſh legiſlature is not ſupreme over the colonies in the ſame ſenſe in which it is ſupreme over Great Britain, when Lord Campden ſuppoſes a neceſſity, (which the king is to judge of) and founded upon that neceſſity, attributes to the crown a legal power (not given by the act itſelf")—(bleſs me here are two parentheſes in the ſame breath)—"to ſuſpend the operation of an act of the legiſlature, I liſten to them both with indifference and reſpect, but without the ſmalleſt degree of conviction or aſſent."

Now, according to the explanation, given by Junius of his opinion on the right of the Britiſh legiſlature to tax the colonies, how could that authority be ſupreme over the colonies, in the ſame ſenſe in which it is ſupreme over Great Britain; ſince the authority in one caſe is acknowledged to be merely ſpeculative, and in the other abſolute and uncontrolable? Lord Chatham denied to the ſupreme power of parliament, the right of taxing the colonies. The opinion of Junius, as explained by himſelf, concludes in the ſame denial. For in what is a mere ſpeculative right, never to be exerted, better, or in any reſpect different, from no right at all? Does he not deny the right as ſtrongly in effect, if not in terms, who affirms it to be merely ſpeculative, and never to be exerted, as he who affirms, that no ſuch right reſides in the ſupreme power of the Britiſh legiſlature? The fact is, that the language employed by Junius, in the declaration of his opinion, on the right of parliament to tax the colonies was the language of the whole Rockingham party. They took a diſtinction, without a difference, for the ſake of differing from Lord Chatham, in appearance. So that ſuppoſing general Lee to have maintained the opinion of Junius, on this point, while he was in England; after he came to America, and embarked in her cauſe, there was nothing ſingular, criminal, or offenſive to the ſentiments of a man of principle and honor, in dropping the notion of ſpeculative right merely, and taking up and ſupporting the opinion of Lord Chatham. In his ſecond letter to general Burgoyne, he delivers the opinion in terms, on the queſtion of the right to tax America, which Lord Chatham had repeatedly declared in the houſe of Lords; nor does it appear in any of his writings, which the public has ſeen, that he ventured beyond the bounds limitted and preſcribed by Lord Chatham, for the operation of the ſupreme power of parliament over the colonies, until a few months previous to the declaration of independence.

SCALIGER.

NOTICE.

THAT a petition will be preſented to the next General Aſſembly of Virginia, praying for an amendment or repeal of an act paſſed at their laſt ſeſſion, entitled, "An act for improving the navigation of James River."

Richmond, May 28, 1804.

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6, 1804.

RICHMOND PRICE CURRENT.

(CORRECTED WEEKLY.)

Tobacco,	30s to 33s	Cash.
Wheat,	6s to 6s6	do.
Flour, (superfine)	36s to 39s	do.
Corn,	24s	do.
Hemp, (clean)	50l to 55l	do.
Iron,	33l	do.
Whiskey,	3s6 to 3s9	do.
Bacon,	8d to 9d	do.

—MARRIED—

Not long since, the Honorable PHILIP GRYMES, Member of the Executive Council of this state, to the beautiful Miss SARAH STEPTOE, of Middlesex county.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

The Rappahannock Spring Races commenced on Tuesday last, in the vicinity of Fredericksburg.

FIRST DAY—3 MILE HEATS.

John Hoomes, jr's. b. h. Peace Maker, 4 years old,	1—1
John W. Baylor's g. h. Little John, 6 years old,	2—2
Paul Micou's b. h. Bell Metal, 4 years old,	3—3
Wm. Garner's g. h. Forlorn Hope, aged,	dis.

SECOND DAY—2 MILE HEATS.

Col. John Hoome's b. h. Young Cormorant, 4 years old,	1—1
Thomas Powell's s. f. Latonia, 4 years old,	2—dis.
William Garner's g. h. Charlottesville, aged,	3—2

Immediately after the second day's race, an elegant saddle and bridle (by Mr. Smock) was run for, mile heats, 4 starting, and was won by a horse entered by Mr. Robert Stanard.

Mr. Livingston's letter, which appeared in this Gazette of Monday last, is so singular a production as to merit a few moments consideration. From the nature of the communication made by Talleyrand, it would appear, that the French government intended to enlist the foreign ministers at its court, in a cry of indignation and odium against the British ministry. Unfortunately, it appears, Mr. Livingston was the only dupe of this stratagem. In a moment he imbibed Talleyrand's infection, and burst out in expressions of "horror" at the culpable conduct of Mr. Drake. That the French government had any right to require, or Mr. Livingston to make, such declarations, will not be admitted by any person who properly considers the relative situation of our minister with regard to both nations. The internal concerns of France are objects neither of Mr. Livingston's praise or of his censure. The warefare between the two great powers of Europe, may perhaps be tarnished on both sides by acts of treachery, of villainy, and of corruption: But is Mr. Livingston, on the mere suggestion of an agent of either government, authorised to make an official declaration, touching the honor or the infamy of either party? We conceive not. A conduct of this kind has a direct and rapid tendency to excite the jealousy of the offended party, and eventually to lead to a rupture.

But Mr. Livingston, not satisfied with denouncing Mr. Drake, and insinuating that the British government itself must partake with him of the odium of the attempt, proceeds, in the *name* of the government he represents to felicitate the first consul on his "happy escape from the attempts of his enemies"—to tell him, (what no man in his senses believes) that the "*happiness* of the French nation is a wish dearest to his heart! that the happiness of it would be deeply shaken" by his loss!—Here is beautiful rhodomontade for the minister of a neutral nation! But Mr. Livingston most likely felt an assurance, that he was justified in these declarations by that which had been publicly avowed by the president, when speaking of the "*enlightened government* of France."

Phil. Gaz.

[Amongst the passengers arrived here a few days since from the Havanna, in the brigantine Joseph, Captain Pratt, is the brother of the unfortunate Fedon, the elder, merchant late of Cape Francois, who fell a victim to the ferocity of General Rochambeau. Mr. Fedon, fearing that this melancholy event may be misrepresented by the malicious or uninformed, and produce impressions unfavourable to the memory of his brother, and prejudicial to his family, has requested us to publish in the Mercantile Advertiser the following declaration, which he made before the French agent at the Havannah, and which contains a correct statement of the circumstances which preceded and accompanied this fatal catastrophe.] *(Mer. Adv.)*

TRANSLATED FOR THE MERCANTILE ADVERTISER.

Extract from the Register of acts recorded by the special Agent of the French Government at the Havanna.

I, the undersigned Bartholomew Fedon, compelled to retire from the colony of St. Domingo, have considered it my duty to publish at the first place of my debarkation, and within the first twenty-four hours, the motives which have forced me to abandon my property and my commercial concerns.

For a long time past the house of Fedon, Brothers, has been the object of unceasing and causeless persecution from the Commander in Chief; which persecution has been principally directed against John Baptiste Fedon, my brother, probably because he was the principal partner in the house, and had the chief direction of its affairs.

General Clausel had lent us a store in the dwelling-house he occupied, and of which he is the proprietor, for the purpose of storing flour: this flour was confiscated by order of General Rochambeau, although he had sufficient evidence of its being our property, 1. From our declaration made before the commissary of the police some time antecedent; and 2. from our books in which were duly posted the purchase and sales, a great part of it being disposed of.

In a short time subsequent, and in Vendemiaire last (September) six horses were taken out of our stables by order of General Rochambeau, three of them of great value, under the pretext of mounting the dragoons, although such horses cannot be employed in that service.

These circumstances, highly aggravating in themselves, were as nothing in comparison to what followed.

On the 2d Brumaire (October 23) at 8 o'clock in the morning, an officer of the gendarmerie, accompanied by two soldiers, presented themselves at our dwelling-house, and delivered an order from the general in chief, in the following terms:—

"Head Quarters of the Cape, 1st Brumaire, year 11 (22 October) 1803.

"The General in chief, considering the pressing necessities of the army decrees, That the Citizens Fredon, Brothers, shall deposit in the public treasury, within two hours, the sum of sixty thousand dollars: for which a receipt from the treasury shall be delivered to them. The commandant of the garrison is charged with the execution of the present order.

(Signed) ROCHAMBEAU."

Citizen Fredon were at that time wholly destitute of cash; yet they were prevented from going abroad to procure resources by the two soldiers who were left as guards over them; at one o'clock orders of imprisonment were issued against Citizen Fredon, and the younger brother was conducted to prison. The elder brother, however was, the destined victim; and, in consequence thereof, in a few minutes afterwards, the former was released, and the latter put into close confinement.

It should be remarked that similar demands were made on other merchants at the same time, and they were imprisoned because they could not comply; but citizen Fedon, the elder was the only one closely confined, excepting citizen Allard, whose confinement was in consequence of improper language used towards the General in chief. On the forenoon of the following day (October 24th) I received information that the General in chief had ordered my brother to be shot for not having furnished the sum required.

Although I was far from believing that this sanguinary order would be carried into execution, I endeavoured to avert it: and, finding it impossible to raise the sum exacted, I wrote to the commune, offering all our property, moveables and merchandize, to be sold at auction.

The general in chief had constantly refused to receive me into his presence. The council of Notables waited upon him, and with difficulty obtained the respite of an hour; but during this suspension a serjeant of the guard of honour, who was the bearer of the order for my brother's execution, was directed to accompany the Notables, and to remain with them until the time limited had expired.

A subscription was immediately opened at the office of the Notables, and twenty of the first merchants of the city hastened to subscribe, and to hold themselves individually responsible in their persons and their property for the payment of the sum demanded.

The subscription being filled, the Notables in a body (accompanied by the serjeant who carried the death warrant) returned to the house of the General in chief, but were refused admittance, and informed that Fedon was executed. They could not give credit to this shocking intelligence, and hastened to the commandant of the garrison, by whom it was confirmed.

The Notables were deceived; they imagined my brother was secure because the serjeant who attended them was the bearer of the order for his execution: but another order had been issued, he was dragged from his prison, conducted by a bye-path to the foot of Fort Belair, where his grave was already dug, and my unfortunate brother was shot at ten o'clock in the morning.

Several hours had elapsed, but I continued ignorant of his fate, until the judges and the commissary of the army came to execute the further orders of the General in chief; the former by putting seals upon our house, and the latter to convey our merchandize to the stores of the state. From this measure resulted the proof that it was impossible for us to have complied with the demand of the General, no money being found in the house.

Thus died, at the age of 29, a man who had committed no crime; who had broken no law; who could not even be reproached with having refused to comply with the arbitrary demand which had been made upon him, and who, in fact, could be charged with nothing but the impossibility of furnishing six thousand dollars in the space of two hours.

These facts would have been made known judicially on the spot, but the circumstances of the country prevented it. I therefore, now, enter this my protestation against the unjust proceedings to which my unfortunate brother has fallen a victim, and against all the antecedent and subsequent proceedings relative thereto; reserving to myself to pursue a just vengeance whenever the author of them shall be in my power.

Done at the Havanna the 22d Frimaire, year 12, December 12,, 1803.

(Signed) B. FEDON.

Certified by LAUCHAMP,
Special agent of the French Government.

From the New-England Repertory.

When the Louisianians come into the union and as many states are made as may be wanted to make a Presiment, it is foreseen that our present mother tongue will be considered a barbarous dialect.—French will be preferred as more polite. But many tribes of oppressed humanity, are so unhappy as not to understand French, it will be enough to keep the journals of Congress in that tongue: and if the Seminoles and Piankaskaws, and Spaniards, and Irish and Creoles, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. meet on the floor of Congress as members, it will be in vain to debate. A dumb Congress is desirable enough, but when it was tried two years ago, it was found impossible to persist any longer in that scheme. Mr. Smilie, Mr. Randolph and some others, almost died with their pent up eloquence, and it is observable that they are still, in consequence of their unheard of sufferings in that session, troubled with statulence. It is no less in vain to think of an interpreter. The speaker, Mr. Macon, would never have the patience to wait in his chair, till Mr. Gallatin could be sent for to explain Citoyen Sophistico's motion, and then Mr. Dearborn must run to interprit Red Jacket's reply.

The best expedient that offers itself to obviate these difficulties, is to have the business of Congress divided into two departments, the debating and the voting rooms. In the debating room, any member may ventilate his lungs and speak in any language and in any manner he pleases, without let, hindrance, or molestation; and for the greater convenience of the members, any number may speak at a time, provided nevertheless Gen. Jackson and Mr. Samuel Smith are not then speaking. Those soft spoken gentlemen it is supposed, will not endure any other noise than their own.

In the voting room, the real business will be done in dumb shew. It would, for instance, be the easiest thing in the world, to conduct an impeachment in Pantomime. We know that the reasons for impeaching a judge, need not be given to the public, and of course they need not be expressed in debate.

In this way, and with the help of two or three good posture masters from our play houses, the business could be managed with silence and celebrity, to the great advantage of our public *economies* and to the infinite relief and accommodation of the new Members from the Salt Mountain and the Silver Mines. Some future Anacharsis Cloots may rise in the West to be the orator of the human race, and a great orator he may be in our well ordered babel without saying a word. CAIRA.

INTERESTING TO MERCHANTS.

FROM THE BALTIMORE AMERICAN.

Messrs. Pechin & Fraily,

The enclosed case and opinion are handed to you for publication—that the latter is conformable to the laws of England, *during war*, will not be doubted by those who will bear in mind, that it is the opinion of one who is considered as authority in all cases of insurance within the United States, and who is a very celebrated writer upon the subject.

The importance of this case will perhaps induce the different printers in the United States to republish it, for the information of those who are accustomed to have insurances made in England.

A MERCHANT.

Baltimore, May 19, 1804.

CASE.

The American ship ——, capt. ——, was captured in 1800, by two French privateers, on a voyage from a port in the United States to London, and taken into Dieppe, where both ship and cargo were condemned.

The captain appealed from the sentence and got the case admitted into the court of cassation, when the captors compromised the matter by giving up the ship to the captain for the American owners, and paying a certain sum in full for the cargo, which they had previously sold.

While at Dieppe the captain was offered a voyage with passengers from thence to St. Thomas's, and on arrival there was to go to St. Domingo, if the captain and passengers could agree on terms; and if not, the voyage was to end at St. Thomas's. Instead of money, and in lieu of freight for the voyage, the captain took in payment for account of his owners, various articles of merchandize, such as candles, soap, cambrics, cheese, preserves, which he knew would sell in the West-Indies, and with his passengers, and his cargo as payment of their passage, he sailed in the ship from Dieppe towards St. Thomas's. The captain had also an adventure on board on his account. Before sailing, the captain wrote to the correspondents in London of his owners, directing them to order insurance for account of the owners, 1000l. on ship, 2000l. on goods, and 1000l. on his, the captain's own adventure.

A policy was accordingly made by the agents in London at and from Dieppe to the Cape in the island of St Domingo, with liberty to stop at St. Thomas's, on the ship ——, capt. ——, at 25 guineas per cent. and the policy was declared to be, on ship 1000l on goods 3000l. as interest may appear. The policy was then underwrote, *and it does not contain any warranty whatever.*

Within a few hours sail of St. Thomas's, the ship was captured by a British frigate, and carried into Tortola, and after the usual proceedings in the vice admiralty court, the judge decreed the ship and the captain's adventure to be restored to the owners and captain, but condemned the cargo which belonged to the owners, and the sentence was as follows: "And in regard to the residue of the cargo, the judge declared he felt himself in his own judgment well warranted to consider it the property of the shipper, and to condemn the same to his majesty on that account, or otherwise, as enemy's property." Both the captors and claimants appealed against the sentence, but on account of the smallness of the object in dispute, the length of time before the appeals could be determined, the expence of two appeals, the captain not being able to give bail in the West Indies, and the little that a cargo of such a perishable nature would have sold for under such circumstances, which would have occasioned a total loss; it was agreed between the captors and the captain as claimant to withdraw both appeals and to submit to the sentence, and in consequence thereof the same were by an order of the court of Tortola withdrawn, and the original sentence ordered to be valid and effectual, whereby that part of the cargo which was the property of the owners and decreed to the captors, has been lost.

The goods were bona fide the property of American subjects residing at ——, in the United States, *and there is no warranty whatever in the policy.*

Your opinion is desired whether the assured can, under the circumstances, recover the loss on the policy, and if not, whether the assured are entitled to a return premium?

OPINION.

The condemnation proceeds expressly upon the ground of *enemy's property* which is *conclusive* proof of the fact, and independent of any warranty.—THE INSURANCE OF PROPERTY ADJUDGED TO BELONG TO AN ENEMY, (WHATEVER THE TRUTH MAY BE) IS ILLEGAL. I am therefore of opinion, that the assured cannot recover, and I am equally of opinion that they are not entitled to a return premium.

(Signed) I. A. PARK.

February 22, 1804.

From the following narrative of the most horrid and atrocious plot to entrap and destroy the humane and render them victims to the most amiable attribute of the human heart, a wish to succor the distressed, it would appear that we have not reached that climax of hellish crimes which that hot-bed of iniquity, the metropolis of France has arrived at. Considering, however, the juvenility of our city and the inexperience of our desperadoes, we have nothing to boast of; and a recent circumstance has developed a conspiracy, which, though not quite so refined, yet somewhat similar, has, it is now understood been for some time a source of considerable booty to the execrable copartners of infamy, who had they not been discomfited in their career, would probably have equalled the Parisian assassins in their career of *seduction* and *murder*.—This hint will suffice to point the public indignation at the guilty objects, who are said to be still lurking about the city.—We learn with satisfaction that our mayor has caused the officers of the police to exert themselves for their arrest.

(Fed. Gaz.)

ATROCIOUS MURDERERS!

On the 6th of March, a gentleman was accosted in the street St. Martin, at Paris, by a beautiful little girl about six years of age. She was covered with rags, and told him that her mother was dying for want, in the fifth floor of a house in the same street, and that for herself she had not ate a morsel for forty-eight hours. Touched with compassion, the gentleman said he would follow her home, and if he found her story true, relieve her and her mother. On entering the room, he saw a woman lying on a bed, or some straw, instead of a mattrass. Her looks and voice seemed to confirm the story of the child. In taking his purse from his pocket, it fell down by accident on the floor; stooping to take it up, he saw clearly a man under the bed. Alarmed, but without losing his presence of mind, he said—"Good woman, here, are four crowns; I have no more upon me, but let your child accompany me home, I will give her twenty more." Instead of returning to his lodgings, he took the child to a Police commissary, where, after some examination, she acknowledged that, the person under the bed was her father, and that within a fortnight, during which they had lodged in the street St. Martins, six persons had been stabbed by him, plundered, and stripped; that two corpses had been carried out by him after dark, some night before, and thrown into the river, but that four corpses yet remained in the closet behind the bed. The police commissary, with the gentleman and some *gens d'armes*, went immediately to the house, but they found nothing but the four corpses in the closet. The man and woman were gone, and have not since been heard of. In consequence of the discovery made by the child, six former lodgings of this cruel couple have been traced, where according to her report, and several other circumstances within the knowledge of the police, during the last winter, no less than 22 persons of both sexes are supposed to have been murdered by them. It was the custom for the woman, as from gratitude, to take hold of her benefactor's hands, and draw them to her lips as she lay in bed, when the man stole behind and stabbed them through their backs.—Madam Marat has taken the child under her protection, and pays for her education.

[The following extract from the New-York Evening Post must be considered as well timed by every friend to America's commerce and freedom, and is therefore subjoined:]

The "enlightened government of France,"

We have for some time past been accustomed, almost daily, to hear of the curious manner in which the *subjects* of our "sister republic" are in the habit of evincing their friendship towards us.—It is supposed to be a moderate computation to say, that since the French retreated from St. Domingo, not less than TWO MILLIONS of dollars have been plundered by them from different American citizens. Several ports in the island of Cuba, more particularly Barracoa and St. Jago, have afforded them a perfect asylum to carry on their piratical warfare against our defenceless commerce. The Spaniards, as might naturally have been expected after what had passed respecting New Orleans, knew they had nothing to fear from our pusillanimous administration, while it behoved them much to keep well with France; for France is too wise not to take good care to make herself feared and consequently respected. The Spanish island of Cuba therefore, has afforded the French every possible facility to carry into full effect their schemes of piracy and plunder; and they have not been backward to avail themselves of it. If our government had not already tamely submitted to be kicked, and cuffed, and robbed by the Spaniards, till it would be mockery to talk of spirit, we should say that the injuries received from the French were nothing compared with the insolence of our Spanish ally. The former robs us of our property in the most frank and open manner that can be desired, but the governor of the Spanish island, receives the booty and affects to give the captured an opportunity of a fair trial, which is done by stripping the vessel and sending the captain and crew about their business. Every day brings fresh accounts of these piracies; but news was received here yesterday of the capture of the brig *Amiable Creole*, and the brig *Dove*, both belonging to this port, from Port-au Prince, and having on board nearly 600,000 weight of coffee. These brigs were captured by a boat carrying *two guns!*

Some persons may be disposed to believe that if our government were actually made acquainted with all this, they would not, they could not stand by and see it done without even saying a single word in behalf of our unfortunate, plundered countrymen. But let me tell such persons, they are most egregiously mistaken. The president has told us that commerce does best when it is left to shift for itself without favor or protection. Nor was it to be expected that he was so intent on pursuing his system of *economies*, that he might see how "much *economies* might still be introduced into our public expenditures," was to be diverted from his favourite object, by so petty an affair as the one before us. He who took care to send the "least possible force" to the Mediterranean, by which means we have lost one of our finest frigates, and must probably lose at least a million of money besides to redeem the captured crew, I say it could hardly be expected that this man would be diverted from his blundering, beggarly *economies* so much as to incur any considerable expence in be-

half of American commerce; a thing so little interesting to the state of Virginia. Those who think otherwise are now informed, that the conduct of the French and Spaniards has been communicated to our administration, nay, officially communicated by the American consul at St. Jago, some time before the meeting of the last congress.

Have you any doubt, reader? We assure you, no hireling printer of the administration dare deny it. Do you stare? are you astonished? Then you have been less observant of the measures of the present administration than an American ought to be. Do you feel indignant? You may as well be quiet; for I can tell you that nothing will ever be done should the excesses proceed to thirty times the length they already have. Perhaps when Mr. Jefferson shall some day or other have discovered that the Spanish treaty, over which he and his ministers have been poring now more than two years, is the most complete specimen of diplomatic nonsense, that even this philosophic age has produced; when he shall have learnt that the very cases contemplated by the preamble of that treaty, are afterwards expressly excepted from its operation and shall have instructed Mr. Picnkney to begin a new treaty on the same subject, that is, for excesses committed during the last war between France and England, and which treaty after two years more will perhaps be finished, and then after a couple of years of examination of it, it will be found as happily evasive as the last; when Mr. Jefferson I say, shall have in this manner got this old treaty off his hands, and provided for a sufficient number of his friends by appointing them to different offices arising under it, then perhaps he may be induced to begin to negociate afresh concerning the excesses which are daily committed upon us by the French and Spanish. Upon a pretty fair calculation therefore, the American Merchants may expect to hear something about their property in the course of five or six and twenty years.

(N. Y. Ev. Post.)

The SAVANNAH MUSEUM of the 23d ult. says,

"The *Georgia Legislature*, adjourned on Saturday last. They have *unanimously* addressed the governor for the removal of Judge Bowen.

"They have *unanimously* passed a law for the ratification of the amendment of the constitution of the United States.

"They have passed a law for the punishment of attempts to excite insurrections.

"They have confirmed the appointment of Benjamin Skrine, Esq. as judge of the middle district.

"The appointment of a judge for this district is left in the discretion of the governor. We have good authority for believing however that the private recommendations of the senators and representatives of this district have been given.

In the new project for a Penal and Criminal Code, which we mentioned a few days ago in the Mercantile Advertiser as being about to be discussed by the tribunals of the French Republic, great changes are proposed.

According to this project, Pretors are to succeed the Presidents. The jurisdiction of each Pretor will contain several departments. He is obliged to appear at Paris once in the year, to give an account of the judicial affairs of his District. This Magistrate is to be assisted by Pro-pretors and Suppleans. The Pro-pretors are to be attached to the tribunals of the first instance, and are to form the criminal tribunals, in meeting once a year at certain fixed period.

Crimes are to be punished *with a more rigorous pain* than death, The cessation of death is to be preceded *by torments* which augment the horror certain destruction inspires. For example the parricide will have his right hand cut off before he loses life; his corpse is to be buried on the spot where he committed the crime; and over his grave is to be fixed a gibbet, with his name and the nature of his guilt. In certain cases, even the tortures which during the reign of Lewis XVI. were laid aside and proscribed, are again to be introduced, and for conspirators when the death of the Chief Magistrate is plotted, the criminal is to be broken upon the wheel.

N. Y. Mer. Adv.

On Friday last sentence was pronounced on THOMAS LOGWOOD, for counterfeiting Bank Notes of the United States Bank. He was tried and convicted on four indictments; but the second was dismissed from some deficiency in formality. Sentence, therefore, was passed by the court, on the first, third and fourth indictments only. Judge Marshall, after making some preliminary remarks, proceeded to pronounce sentence. He observed, that the punishment to be inflicted was, by law, left to the discretion of the court; but that it could not exceed 10 years imprisonment, and a fine of 5000 dollars—that the case appeared to be as attrocious, as any case could possibly be—and that it consequently merited the severest punishment which the law would permit the court to inflict.

The decision of the court therefore, was, that Thomas Logwood should be imprisoned 9 years and 8 months, on the first indictment, and fined 490 dollars; on the third, 2 months, & fined 5 dollars; and on the fourth, 2 months additional imprisonment with a fine of 5 dollars more.

NEW-YORK, May 30.

By the British Packet *Liecester*, London and Halifax papers are received at the office of the MORNING CRONICLE. The London dates are not so late as those already received. The only additional article of interest, which on a hasty perusal they appear to contain, is the following letter from Paris, which was written the day after the Duke of Enghein's execution, though previous to that event being known. It is stated to be from a diplomatic agent in Paris, to his friend in England.

"Yesterday the Minister of the Elector of Baden received a Courier from his Sovereign. He immediately went to Talleyrand's Hotel, requesting an audience, and protested, in the name of the Elector, against the violation of his territory. He demanded that the French Government should disavow the conduct of General Caulincourt, and send back the prisoners whom he had made to the other side of the Rhine. Talleyrand answered, that by the Treaty of Luneville, the States of Germany are bound to give up all persons conspiring or plotting against France; and that by the law of nations every state has a right to enforce such stipulations, where the contracting party is not strong enough to cause them to be observed, or its infidelity is suspected; that Caulincourt had only obeyed the orders of the First Consul; that all the prisoners were to be tried immediately, and that the principal of them was at that moment before the tribunal. The Minister of Baden, in the evening, sent back a courier with this answer. The diplomatic corps, and all the people of Paris, except those immediately connected with Government, were ignorant of the arrest of the Duke D'Enghein until a late hour last night, when his sentence was posted up in the Palais Royal, and on the corners of the streets. The patroles, which were doubled, and the numerous Police spie, prevented the surprise and indignation of the people from shewing themselves in any acts of violence but the imprudent declamations of a few added new victims to those who already croud our prisons. The Minister of Baden, this morning went to Count Cobentzel, the Imperial Ambassador, and communicated to him the particulars of Talleyrand's answer: The latter had not until then heard of this affair, at least such was his declaration. The Imperial Ambassador did not hesitate to wait upon Talleyrand, and requested that the execution of the sentence might be deferred until he had informed his Sovereign of the affair. He requested this delay "more as a personal favour, the emperor being related to the Duke of Enghein, than in the name of the Emperor, as Chief of the Empire, the neutrality of which had been violated;" The example of the imperial Ambassador was followed by the Ambassadors of Spain, Naples, and Etruria, whose Sovereigns, all Bourbons, are more nearly related than the Emperor to the Duke of Enghein. They all received the same answer from Talleyrand, viz. that he "would report their request to the First Consul." In the mean time, these ambassadors dispatched couriers, to their respective Courts, and many persons think that Bonaparte's pride will be gratified, by pardoning a Bourbon, and publishing to the world as an act of generosity, a deed commanded by policy, justice, and humanity."

PHILADELPHIA, May 28.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

"*New-York, Saturday, noon.*

"Arrived, brig Young Edward, Irwin, of Boston, 44 days from Bordeaux. Sailed 14th April, and brings advices, that Bonaparte remained in Paris; that nothing decisive had taken place with respect to the fate of Moreau; that Georges had died in prison, supposed to be by poison administered with his own hand, in the very teeth of that divine religion of which he professed himself a champion; that no important movements had been made on the frontiers by the army; that the preparations for invasion had been interrupted in a small degree by the conpiracy, but was beginning to go on with the usual rapidity, and that the general state of France predicts a change of government; no other news."

Yesterday afternoon, we boarded near the point, the barque Packet, capt. Hamburg, in 40 days from Amsterdam—We had hoped to obtain late accounts from Europe by her, but unfortunately the captain brought no papers. Verbal accounts by this vessel to the 14th ult. state, that the British kept up a strict blockade off the Texel, but treated neutrals very politely; that the preparations for invasion were still going on, but that the Dutch did not seem to relish the idea much. A corvette brig of 14 guns was cut out of the Vlie on the night of the 4th April, by some boats from the English fleet, and the Dutch captain killed whilst defending his vessel.

SAVANNAH, May 15.

On Friday last, Robert Sage, supposed to be a native American, was brought up before the circuit court now sitting, on a charge of having enlisted, within the limits of the United States, on board "*Le Nancy*," a French privateer. There not appearing sufficient evidence of the enlistment in this district the indictment was quashed. The evidence, however, rendered it highly probable that the enlistment was in the district of South Carolina. He was therefore remanded to goal, and it is expected, an order for his removal to that district, for trial, will be made.

LONDON, April 14.

PRICE OF STOCKS THIS DAY AT ONE O'CLOCK.—Consols for money, 55 1-2. Ditto for May account, 55 5-8. Reduced, 54 3-4.

The answer of the ministers of the differrnt power at Paris, to the address of Talleyrand, must excite a peculiar interest in this country, which is vilified and calumniated in a manner most undeserved and unexampled. They are all more or less to the character, policy and independence of their respective courts. The minister of Austria states generally that every member of the corps diplomatique must condemn any thing that is done by a diplomatic agent contrary to the law of nations. The minister of Prussia goes further, and writes like a prefect of one of the United Departments: he says that M. Talleyrand can easily conceive "the whole part which the king his master will take in the entire cessation of so many subjects of alarm for the friends of France." The American minister doubts whether Mr. Drake can have been acting with the approbation of his government. M. Cetto, the Bavarian minister, expresses the utmost indignation that the territories of his master should have been selected as the rendezvous of intrigue and conspiracy against the tranquility of France. The Elector of Baden's minister speaks in the same tone. M. d'Hervas, the Spanish minister, and most of the corps diplomatique, whether connected with France or not, join in reprobating such transactions as those imputed to Mr. Drake. If the letters, &c. ascribed to that envoy, be forged, and that they are, we entertain not the smallest doubt, we think the calumny ought to be rebutted in some official way.

The Paris papers mention the arrest of two more conspirators, named Couchery, and Charles d'Hozier, in the following terms:

"Citizen Paques, inspector general of the ministry of the grand judge, accompanied by citizen Comminges, commissary of police, and some chosen gens d'armes, has arrested Charles d'Hozier, one of the principal brigands, who was concealed with one Gallet, a sales-man, in the street of St. Martin. He had with him several wigs of disguises, and false whiskers of the same colours as the different wigs. It was this Charles d'Hozier, who provided at Paris the lodgings of the brigands. It was he disguised like a coachman, who went for Georges at St. Lue, the 1st of September last, and brought him to Paris.

"Nictor Coucherry, the confidant and accomplice of Pichegru, equally distinguished in the official list, was arrested on the 8th Germinal, (22th March) by citizen Paques, in the street of Babylon, where he was concealed. The brother of this Couchery has become the hired calumniator of the French nation, in the Journal entitled Le Courier des Londres, being prevented by sickness from accompanying Pichegru in his passage to France, he associated his brother in the plot."

The other persons recently arrested, are Lemercier, John Lelan, alias Brutus, and Peter Jean, all described in the official proclamation, who are denominated "Brigands of George's gang"—Raoul Gillard of Rouan, known by the name of St. Vincent—Armand Gillard, his brother—Tamerlan, alias Tara, alias Derville, a brigand who escaped when St. Vincent and Armand Gillard were arrested—Picot Limoelan, and Beaumont, who killed himself by a musquet-shot in the belly.

A number of persons had been taken up by the police, and sentenced to punishment for keeping the doors of their habitations open at improper hours, in violation of the law of the 22d July.

At Toulouse, citizen Paris, commissary of war, and citizen Paul Vaisse, had been arrested, and their papers put under seal.

At Lyons, citizen Bureau Pussy had arrived from Paris, and had taken the reins of government.

From Strasburgh, mention is made of the further arrest of several emigrants on the borders of the Rhine. They speak also of the seizure of several important papers, which throw great light on the plans of the conspirators.

We have received intelligence, that a Russian frigate, with several transports, have arrived in one of the ports of the Black Sea. The frigate, and the troops on board, are destined for Corfu.

Information is received, via Smyrna, that Ali Pacha, governor of Alexandria, has become reconciled with the foreign consuls. He quits Alexandria for Cairo, the Porte having consigned to him the general government of Egypt.

The ambassador from Russia had declared by a circular to all the foreign ministers, that according to a decision of his court, the harbour of Sebastopol, will be appropriated exclusively to receive the Russian vessels of war, and that no others will be admitted.

The Grand Signior is about to marry the daughter of his predecessor Abdul-Hamedan, to the Pacha of Erzerum.

The ship Magnificent, an English vessel of 74 guns, struck on the Black Rocks, on the 25th ult. A part of the crew perished, a part were saved by the boats, and 70 of them landed on Isle Beniquet, where they were made prisoners. Among them are seven officers.

NOTICE.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Mutual Assurance Society, held at the General Office, on the 18th of May, 1804—

WHEREAS the power of varying and altering the rates of the premiums on insurances made by this society is vested in the general meeting only of the members thereof, and not in the board of directors, and it being the opinion of this board that experience has evinced that the risk on insuring wooden buildings in towns and in the country compared with the present relative rates of the premiums on such insurances, is unequal: therefore,

Resolved, That declarations (not yet approved of or hereafter offered) for insurance of wooden buildings, situated in towns established by law, shall be suspended until the day next after the adjournment of the next general meeting of the members of the said society, or until further order of this board.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolution be published twice in each paper printed in this state.

A true copy from the Records,

W. F. AST.

No. 2—adopted the 8th May, 1804.

Messrs. Edmund Randolph and John Wickham having been consulted by the president of this board, in pursuance of their resolution adopted at their last meeting, and having expressed their opinions, which having been read and considered by this board;

Resolved, as the opinion of this board, that where any building or buildings has or have been declared for insurance prior to the 6th day of January, 1800, by a person having no greater interest or estate therein than as tenant for life, or for years, and in such declaration such particular interest or estate has not been specified before the issuing of a policy on such declaration, and notwithstanding the premium or premiums, and quotas may have been paid, such building or buildings ought not to be considered as insured, nor ought the society to be liable for any loss thereon by fire. But such premiums and quotas with interest thereon from the time of payment, shall on application be returned to the person or persons so improperly declaring for insurance as aforesaid.

2dly. That when any building or buildings has or have been declared for prior to the 6th day of January, 1800, by a person having no greater interest or estate therein than as tenant for life or for years, and in such declaration such particular interest or estate has been specified, before the issuing of a policy on such declaration; and notwithstanding the premium or premiums and quotas may have been paid, unless the remaindermen or reversioner in such interest or estate, shall also have joined with such tenant for life or for years in such declaration, or in some declaration supplementary thereto, agreeably to the rules and regulations of the said society, the society ought not to be liable for any loss thereon by fire, except to the tenant for life or for years, so declaring the true nature of his interest or estate as aforesaid, nor to any greater extent than may be justly proportionate to the value of the particular interest or estate of such tenant compared with the value of the estate in fee simple.

(Signed) WILLIAM FOUSHEE, president.
(A Copy.)

No 3—Adopted on the 25th May, 1804.

Resolved, That all those who have claimed or may claim compensation for losses sustained by fire shall produce or cause to be produced their original title papers, or authenticated copies thereof, proving the right to the lands and houses destroyed, before payment shall be made for the same.

Resolved, That the board of directors will not respect, admit, or receive as genuine, any letter or instrument in writing, or deed whereby any person or persons shall be constituted attorney or attornies for any other person or persons to receive any money belonging to this society, whether the same shall be claimed for a loss on buildings by fire, or any other account whatever, unless such letter or instrument in writing or deed shall have been acknowledged by the person or persons making the same, or proved by a witness before some justice of the peace or the mayor of a city or corporation, or some notary public, and duly authenticated by such justice, mayor or notary public, with the seal of his county or city, or office, affixed in due form.

(Signed) WILLIAM FOUSHEE, President.
(A Copy.)

Passed the 31st of May, 1804.

Resolved, That the cashier general is hereby authorised to allow a discount at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, on all quotas due on the first day of August next, which may be paid him before that period.

W. F. AST, Principal Agent M. A. S.

The above are true extracts from the records of the said society.

W. F. AST, Principal Agent.

*** The printers in this state are requested to insert the above resolutions twice in their respective papers. Those whom the foregoing resolution may concern, are requested to make their case known to the office as soon as possible, post paid.

W. F. AST, Principal Agent.

Richmond, 29th May, 1804. 2.

ALL those that are indebted to the estate of John Sandige, dec. are requested to make immediate payment, as no further indulgence can be given; and all persons having any demands against the estate of the said decedent, are to come forward with their accounts properly authenticated, on or before the first day of September next, in order to receive payment. All those that do not apply in the aforesaid time, may expect not to receive payment, as the executors intend to close their accounts as executors, and deliver the estate into the hands of the legatees; and this advertisement will be plead in bar against all such claims.

WM. SANDIGE, }
WALLER SANDIGE, } *Executors.*

Amherst, May 25th, 1804. 3w.

The Subscriber

Has just received from Philadelphia and New-York, the following

GOODS,

Which will be sold low for Cash, Country Produce, or approved Acceptances at 60 or 90 days:

Muscovado Sugar and green Coffee, of a superior quality.
Double and single refined Loaf Sugar.
Old Antigua, Jamaica & and W. I. Rum.
Cogniac and Apple Brandy.
Hollands Gin.
Caldwell Frasure & Co's. superfine Chocolate.
Dixon's Mustard in boxes of 6 doz.
Pepper, Ginger, Pimento and Nutmegs.
Mace and Cloves.
Fresh Oil, Olives and Capers.
Martinique, Noyau and French Cordials.
Box Raisins and soft shell Almonds.
Copperas, Madder, Allum, Brimstone, and ground Ginger, in small kegs.
Logwood Turkey Cotton.
Spanish and Bengal Indigo.

New-York Candles and Soap.
Dutch Cases with plain and gilt Bottles.
Sherry Wine, of a superior quality.
London Bill Madeira, warranted 4 & 7 years old.
China Bowls from pint to six quarts.
Tea and Coffee Cups and Saucers.
Cut & plain Lemonades.
Cut Jelly Glasses.
Salvers, half pint, quart, half gallon and gallon Tumblers.
Gunpowder, Imperial & Young Hyson Teas.
Patent Shot, assorted.
Hamilton & Son, and Thomas Leiper's Snuff.
Patent night Lamps.
Writing and Wrapping Paper.
Spelling Books & Primmers.
Sole Leather and Calf Skins.

Also, received from Bristol, by the ship Olive Branch,

Earthen and Stone Ware, in crates.
Double Gloucester and Brick Cheese.

JAMES FISHER.

Richmond, June 1st, 1804. 6t.

FOR SALE,

A Tract of Land,

LYING in the North Garden, in Albemarle county, containing one thousand acres, adjoining the lands of Stephen Moore, William Wood, and the late William Cole, dec. within eighteen miles of Warren, and the same distance of Milton.—There is on this land a new Barn, 28 by 24 feet, a good Overseer's House, & houses for the accommodation of fifteen or twenty Negroes—The overseer's house, with a little expence may be rendered very comfortable for a small family. About half the land is cleared, and the greater part of which is in good order for cultivation, and a considerable part of it fresh and well adapted to the culture of corn, wheat and tobacco.

Any person inclined to purchase, by application to the overseer on the premises, will be shewn the land. The terms of sale will be one fourth part of the purchase money paid on the 1st day of June, 1805, and the balance in three equal annual payments from that day, each instalment to carry interest from the day of sale, if not punctually paid.—Bond with approved security, together with a deed of trust on the land, will be required of the purchaser, to secure the payment. For further particulars apply to the subscriber, living at Scotch Town, in Hanover county.

If the above land is not sold before, it will be offered at PUBLIC SALE to the highest bidder, on the terms before mentioned, on the 23d day of August next, if fair—if not, the next fair day. In either case, the purchaser will have leave to seed wheat as soon after that time as he may choose—and may be furnished with the crop of corn, &c. that may be made on the plantation this year, say from two to three hundred barrels.

John M. Sheppard.

Scotch Town, May 30, 1804. †23.

At a Court, continued and held for Buckingham county, the 13th day of March, 1804.

Zacharias Taliaferro, Compl't. } In
AGAINST } Chancery.
Archibald Conner, Def't. }

ON the motion of the complainant, by his counsel, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the said defendant is not an inhabitant of this state: It is ordered and decreed, that unless the said defendant shall appear here at June court next and answer the bill of the complainant, that the same shall be taken as confessed, and the matter thereof decreed accordingly; and that a copy of this order be published three months successively in the Virginia Gazette, and posted at the front door of the court-house of this county.

A Copy—Teste, 1aw3m.

ROLFE ELDRIDGE, *Jun. D. C.*

Stafford Gibbs,

TAYLOR,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public, that he has removed his shop one door above the City Hotel, where he intends carrying on the business in all its branches. He hopes by his strict attention, to merit the patronage of all those who may favor him with their custom.

Richmond, March 27, 1804. 12awtf.

4439 Acres of valuable

LAND,

IN the south of Kentucky, the greater part Military, will be sold for good bonds or exchanged for property in the state of Virginia. Enquire of the Printer hereof.

December 26th, 1803.

For Sale,

A VERY valuable tract of *LAND*, in Frederick county, Virginia, bordering with rich low ground, on the Shenandoah river, just above Berry's Ferry.

This land may be purchased all together, or in small parcels from 30 to 250 acres. The terms of payment are, one fourth on the first of January next, when possession will be given; the remainder in three equal annual payments, to carry interest from that day: approved security will be required. Apply to the subscriber, who will be in Frederick, the months of May and October next—the intermediate time in Amherst county.

Thomas Massie.

March 19th, 1804. 3m.

Just Received,

And for sale by the subscribers, a large assortment of the following Articles, which will be sold very low for cash, or on a short credit for approved acceptances in Richmond—viz.

A large assortment of Calicoes and Chintzes:
A ditto Cotton Cambricks, plain, figur'd and black.
A ditto Silks and Florentines and Silk Keens.
Cotton and Silk Stockings.
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas and Parasols.
Black, blue, yellow and striped Nankeens.
Laces, Edgings and Ribbons.
Tambour'd Lace and Lappet Muslins.
Silk Gloves, of all colours.
Men, Boys and Children's Hats
Cotton, Cassimeres and India Cotton.
Brown Holland and Durants.
Romals, Handkerchiefs, Dimities, &c. &c.

Block & Judah.

April 25th, 1804.

(By Authority.)

SCHEME OF A

LOTTERY,

To build an Academy in the city of Richmond.

				Dollars.
1	Prize—last drawn ticket, having a blank to its number			20,000
1	do.			10,000
1	do.			5,000
5	do.	of 1,000	make	5,000
6	do.	of 500	——	3,000
10	do.	of 200	——	2,000
20	do.	of 100	——	2,000
100	do.	of 50	——	5,000
250	do.	of 30	——	7,500
420	do.	of 25	——	10,500
1,500	do.	of 20	——	30,000
3,000	do.	of 15	——	45,000
1	first drawn ticket after 1,000, having a blank to its number,			250
1	do.	after 2,000	do.	250
1	do.	after 3,000	do.	250
1	do.	after 4,000	do.	250
1	do.	after 5,000	do.	500
1	do.	after 6,000	do.	500
1	do.	after 8,000	do.	500
1	do.	after 10,000	do.	500
1	do.	after 12,000	do.	500
1	do.	after 13,000	do.	500
1	do.	after 14,000	do.	1,000
6,325	Prizes,			150,000
9,675	Blanks—not two to a Prize.			
15,000	Tickets at 10 Dollars each,			150,000

N. B.—Prizes subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

This Lottery has been authorized by the Legislature of Virginia, for the laudable purpose of erecting a seminary of learning in or near the metropolis of this state. With this view it is contemplated to raise 20,000 dollars, and 2,500 dollars in addition, for defraying the expences attendant on drawing the Lottery. Citizens of the first respectability have been selected as trustees, and they have pledged themselves to use their utmost exertions to carry it into effect. The scheme has the advantage of giving to each adventurer, a chance for some very large prizes, whilst the proportion of prizes to blanks, is so great as to invite the friends of the intended institution to partake of the lottery, with little risk of their becoming losers. The treasurer of the state is to be appointed to receive the money for the tickets as they are sold, and to pay the amount of the prizes to the fortunate adventurers. It is believed that the above considerations will induce a rapid sale of tickets, and the drawing will commence as soon as a sufficient number shall be sold to authorize it—which it is believed will be on the second Monday in December next.

Richmond, January 31, 1804. tf.

*** TICKETS to be had of Robert Pollard, Dr. John Brockenbrough, jun. Wm. Price, (Reg.) Samuel Pleasants, jun. and William Prichard.

GILLIAT & KIRBY,

Have just received, by the late arrivals from London and Liverpool,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

SPRING GOODS,

WHICH are now opening, and will be sold at their usual low prices, for Cash or Country Produce.

Richmond, May 8, 1804.

FAMILY FLOUR.

A CONSTANT supply of FLOUR, of a superior quality, for family use kept for sale by

GEORGE WATT.

Richmond, March 5, 1804. tf.

Richard Smyth,

FORMERLY OF THE CITY OF RICHMOND,

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he is now settled in New-York, in the

Wine, Liquor and Commission Line,

And offers his services to transact business at that place. He is ready to receive produce of every description, and to make liberal advances, either in cash or by procuring and forwarding such goods as may be required in return; and is now provided with *fire proof* Stores, Cellars and Vaults, in a very eligible situation in New-York, for sales and commission.

Richmond, May 4, 1804. tf

MESSRS. *Pickering, Snell*, and two other persons, of the name of *Gale*, supposed to be residents of the state of *South Carolina*, or *Georgia*, who went to *Baltimore*, some time in July or August last, to purchase *Slaves*, are desired to take NOTICE that BEN, who they bought of *Abraham Ware* of *Hartford county* in *Maryland*, is now in the *Jail* of this *city*, as a *Runaway*. He formerly belonged to *Peter Poteet* of *Baltimore*, and afterwards to a Mr. *John Street* of *Hartford county*, who sold him to Mr. WARE. He is a stout, active, strong, well looking very black man, of about 26 or 27 years of age, and 5 feet 8 inches high. He says that, in September last, he and about 25 or 30 others were landed out of a schooner, at *Smithfield* on *James River*, and marched by the above persons, into South Carolina and Georgia, and that *Pickering* sold him somewhere about 50 or 60 miles on the other side of the South Carolina line to a farmer of the name of HOLBERT, who owned a mill. He staid but a few days with his new master before he set off to the *Northward*, under the assumed name of *Bob Benfield*. The subscriber has received a letter from a gentleman in Baltimore corroborative of the above, and who has known him some years. His owner is requested to come, or send for him, and on produding such credentials as the law requires, will be delivered on payment of fees and this advertisement, by

William Rose.

Richmond, Feb. 16, 1804. tf

Run away

FROM the subscriber, living in Amherst county, near Loving's Gap, a Negro man, by the name of TANDY, about 30 years of age, of middle size, and black complexion.—He took with him a variety of wearing apparel, amongst which, was a black broad cloth coat, a black silk waistcoat and buff cassimere breeches. I expect he will endeavor to pass as a free man; for four years ago he ran away and stole the papers of Burwell Jackson, a free Mulatto man, by trade a blacksmith, and endeavored to pass under them, which papers, I believe he still has.—Whoever will deliver the said fellow to me, shall receive FORTY DOLLARS—or if secured in any jail so that I get him again, TWENTY DOLLARS.

April 27, 1804. 4w JAMES WRIGHT.

Weltham Iron Foundery,

NEAR RICHMOND.

THE subscriber takes the liberty of informing the Public, that he has taken a lease, and is at present working, the above Foundery; and having provided the best artists in that line, from New-York and George-Town, together with Pig Iron, of the first quality, proposes to cast, Mill Gudgeons and Inks, of every description; also, cast Iron Wheels for the Machinery of Mills; Rumford, registered and plain Grates; grate front and bottoms, for Rumfordizing fire places; large and small stoves; Franklin Stoves, for wood or coal; kitchen grates, with crane and range complete; coach warmers; plain stoves and maul'd plates; cast railing of every pattern, plowshares & plow boards; cast coach, phæton and chair boxes; scale weights from 1 to 60 lb; [illegible] and clock weights; patent taw irons for smiths, a very approved plan; backs, jams and back lay[illegible] nail cutting machines with screws complete, wh[illegible] barrow bowlers; garden ditto; cast iron anvils; fire dogs and hand irons of every description—together with any other article in the casting line, to a given pattern, at the shortest notice, by application at the furnace, or to

JAMES DUNLAP, in Richmond.

March 24th, 1804. w3m.

P. S. Old Iron purceased by application as above.

William M'Cay,

CLOCK AND WATCH-MAKER,

Main-street—Richmond,

TAKES this method to inform the Public, that he has just received by a late arrival from Europe, a large and General assortment of

Gold and Silver Watches,

among which are elegant repeating Watches; Ladies' Gold do. Also, an elegant assortment of Seals, Keys, Chains, Watch Maker's Tools and Materials, &c. He has likewise a few good CLOCKS for sale—all of which he offers to dispose of on as reasonable terms, for cash, as they can be purchased in any part of the United States.

He returns his sincere thanks to his friends for the liberal encouragement he has met with since his residence in this city.

*** CLOCKS and WATCHES repaired on the shortest notice.

Richmond, April 14th, 1804. cp8w.

SPRING GOODS.

William Galt

Has received by the ships Little William *and* Fame, *from Liverpool, and the* Robey & Betsey, *from London, an assortment of*

GOODS,

Suitable to the season, which he will dispose of on the usual terms.

He has on hand, SUPERFINE FLOUR, of a very superior quality, for family use.

Richmond, May 29th, 1804.

Spring Goods.

WILLIAM TEMPLE,

Has received by the ship Rebecca, from London, and the Yorkshire, from Liverpool,

AN ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS,

Suitable to the season, which he will dispose of on the usual terms.

Richmond, May 8, 1804.

FOR SALE,

A VERY likely Negro LAD, about 16 years of age, brought up to house business.—For terms apply to THOMAS TAYLOR & Co.

Richmond, 24th May, 1804.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

ELOPED from Mr. Andrew Scott's of Chesterfield, about the first of November last, JIM, a Negro man I purchased of one of the legatees of the late Andrew Scott. Jim is a small fellow, of a yellow complexion, about thirty years of age, is well known in the neighbourhood of Messrs. James and Andrew Scott, where he was raised, and where he is frequently seen; has a wife in the same neighborhood, the property of Mrs. Winfrey. The above reward will be paid by captain William Austin of Richmond, on the delivery of said slave in the Richmond jail, accompanied with Mr. James Scott's certificate, certifying the said slave to be the same I purchased of Mr. Thomas Scruggs.

WILLIAM MITCHELL.

Liberty, 8th April, 1804.

NOTICE,

To the Stockholders of the Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria.

WHEREAS, under the present act of incorporation of this company, the Directors do not conceive themselves at liberty to extend their insurances to Houses, Goods and Household Furniture, against FIRE, and believing it would be greatly to the benefit of the Company to make such insurances: The President and Directors of the said Marine Insurance Company have therefore determined to call a meeting of the said Stockholders, to be held on the second Tuesday in June next, at the Court House in Alexandria, to consider of a proposition then to be laid before them, of petitioning Congress at their next meeting, to engraft an additional clause on their present charter, authorising them to insure houses, household furniture and goods, wares and merchandize against Fire.

By Order of the President and Directors.

J. B. Nickolls, Sec'ry.

Insurance Office, April 24, 1804.

Form of a Power to Vote by Proxy.

I, ——, do hereby empower —— ——, for me and in my name, to attend a meeting of the Stockholders of the Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria, to be held in Alexandria aforesaid, on the second Tuesday in June next, and for me, and in my name, to agree or disagree to the proposition of extending insurance to houses, household furniture, and goods, wares, and merchandize, as shall appear most adviseble.

To be be subscribed by two witnesses.

April 24. cp12w.

TO BE LET,

On building leases, three beautiful, airy and elevated situations for Dwelling Houses. To any gentleman in the mercantile line, or other occupation, who wishes a pleasant and agreeable residence for his family, either of these sites would be truly desirable, as they are contiguous to the scene of active business, while they are at the same time removed from the dust and noise of the city. Enquire at the office of this Gazette.

April 23, 1804.

☞ An experienced, sober and attentive GARDENER will hear of an advantageous situation, on application as above.—None of opposite character need apply.

To Let,

A HOUSE in the city of Richmond, on the West side of the Market Bridge, and back of the house occupied by Mr. Joseph Joseph and Mr. John Miller as dry good stores. Said house is constructed for the reception of two small families, and neatly finished. For terms apply to the said John Miller; but if any person should think it necessary to see the subscriber, he resides at his plantation three miles above Gregory's Tavern, upper end of Henrico county.

JOHN WALKER.

May 17th, 1804.

SALES AT AUCTION,

FOR CASH.

WILL BE SOLD by the subscribers, at their office, on Wednesday, the 6th June next, all the VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE of a gentleman going to Europe, consisting of

Dining Table,	§ *Mahogany Bedsteads,*
Pembroke do.	§ *Feather Beds,*
Card do.	§ *Matrasses,*
Chests of drawers,	§ *Mahogony & Windsor*
Bureaus,	§ *Chairs,*
Book-Case,	§ *Looking Glasses,*
Liquor Case,	§ *Plate & Glass Ware.*

Thomas Taylor & Co. v. m.

May 28, 1804. tds

AT THE SAME TIME WILL BE SOLD,

Three likely Negro Women and a Boy, —all accustomed to house work.

Forty Dollars Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, on Sunday the 8th of April, 1804, two Negroes, viz—PHILL and CHLOE his wife. Phill is between 30 and 40 years of age, 5 feet and a half high, of a thin visage, and moderately spare, has thick and pouting lips, looks sullen or angerly, has rather a hoarse and lazy kind of voice or speech, has a scar on his upper lip, and his left arm has been broke. He is of a black complexion, understands ditching, but works slow in consequence of his arm having been broke. Chloe is a large well made woman, and of a brighter complexion, about the same age of Phill, has no mark that I recollect. These two Negroes were purchased from the estate of Col. John Gordon, dec. I will give the above reward to any person who will deliver them to me at Lancaster court house, or secure them in any jail so that I get them again, or 20 dollars for either.

Leroy Nutt.

April 20, 1804.

Spring Goods.

ROBERT GAMBLE & SON,

Are receiving by the ship *Little William*, from Liverpool, and other arrivals from Europe,

Their Spring Assortment of

MERCHANDIZE.

THEY are also supplied with East and West India Goods; all of which they offer for sale on moderate terms, for Cash, merchantable Produce, or on the usual credit to *punctual* customers.

They continue to receive on *Storage*, and to sell on *Commission*, Flour, Tobacco, and other Country Produce; and flatter themselves their conduct will continue to merit general approbation.

Richmond, May 15th, 1804.

To whom it may concern.

HAVING entered into business in the city of New York, and intending to make it the place of my permanent residence, I have thought proper to make and constitute HENRY BANKS, Esq. Attorney at Law, residing in the city of Richmond, agent and attorney in fact, to do, perform, settle and compromise, all matters of account, contract or dispute, if any such there may be, with any person or persons in this commonwealth; which shall be as full effectual and binding upon me, as if the same should be done and transacted by myself.

Richard Smyth.

May 10th, 1804. ep4w.

The Court of Hustings of the City

of Richmond have established the following rules concerning applications for licences to manufacture Tobacco within said city, viz.

All applications to the said Court, for licences to manufacture Tobacco, must be made one month at least previous to the time of granting thereof, and the name or names of the applicant or applicants, entered on the records of the said Court, and inserted in all the newspapers published in the city of Richmond.

☞ In pursuance whereof, Public Notice is given, that from the records of the said Hustings Court, it appears that George Tate means to apply to the next succeeding Court for a licence to manufacture Tobacco within this city.

By order of Court,

AND'W. STEVENSON, *D. C.*

May 22, 1804. ep3w.

In consequence of the time it will

require to arrange the Books to shew the balances remaining due to the subscribers to the Bank of Virginia, who have not obtained the full number of Shares for which they subscribed, the Commissioners for Richmond think it necessary to inform the concerned, that they expect the Books will be fully arranged by the 11th June, after which time, all to whom balances may remain due, will be paid on application; but it will be necessary that they appear in person, or grant proper authorities to agents for that purpose.

By order of the Board,

E. CARRINGTON, Chairman.

Richmond, 25th May, 1804.

PROPOSALS,

BY JOHN DIXON,

For printing by subscription, a *Periodical Work*, to be entitled—The

VIRGINIA MAGAZINE;

OR

MONTHLY MISCELLANY.

CONDITIONS.

I. The work to contain 68 pages (*Octavo*) monthly; of selected miscellaneous prose, and of original prose also, whenever the exertions of the Editor, and his Assistant, and the communications of correspondents can supply it.

Of improvements and experiments in Agriculture, with which the Editor hopes to be furnished by the Farmers, &c. of this and other states, or to select himself.
Of Debates in Congress.
Of Foreign and Domestic Intelligence.
Of selected Poetry, and original too, whenever good can be procured, and not otherwise.
Of Marriages and Deaths.
Of Prices Current.

II. The work to be printed on good paper, and with a neat type.

III. The price to subscribers to be Four Dollars per annum, one half to be paid on the delivery of the first number, and the balance at the expiration of six months after.

IV. The work to be put to press as soon as 300 subscribers are obtained.

PROSPECTUS.

The utility and rational amusement derivable from well conducted Magazines, probably will not be controverted. They afford an asylum to many fugitive essays, that might otherwise meet with a more rigorous fate than they merit. The brevity of their articles and their longer duration of existence than that of some other periodical publications, hold out an inducement to that indolence, too frequently the attendant of Genius, and to those pressed by the cares of business, to devote an hour or two to their own entertainment, and the pleasure and instruction of the community, while the greater variety of subjects they comprise, gives them a decided superiority over several other works. For they contain something to suit the palate of every one, and may be particularly pleasing and instructive to those who have not the inclination or the leisure to peruse more prolix writings. There are few countries, where a love of reading prevails, and science is regarded, in which Magazines are not numerous and well received. And yet the subscriber thinks he is correct in saying, that not one is published in the respectable state of Virginia. He designs to publish one, principally of a literary complexion, provided he obtains adequate support, in which case he flatters himself, that his exertions will prove fully satisfactory to his patrons. For any reluctance to subscribe, arising from a non-compliance of any persons who may have issued propotals, similar to the foregoing, the subscriber has it only in his power to say, that he pledges his honor to comply with his engagement, if supported by the public.

John Dixon.

☞ Subscriptions received at the Office of the Virginia Gazette.

At a Court, continued and held for Buckingham county, the 13th day of March, 1804,

Taliaferro and Patteson, Compl'ts. } In
AGAINST } Chancery.
Edmund Davenport, Def'nt. }

On the motion of the complainants, by their counsel, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state: It is ordered and decreed, that unless the said defendant shall appear here at June court next, and answer the bill of the complainants, that the same shall be taken as confessed, and the matter thereof decreed accordingly; and that a copy of this order be published three months successively in the Virginia Gazette, and posted at the front door of the courthouse of this county.

A Copy—Teste, 1aw3m.

ROLFE ELDRIDGE, Jun. D. C